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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON; GEO. B. SUDWORTH; W. D. HUNTER; KARL F. KELLERMAN. R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MARCH, 1916.

ORDER FIXING EFFECTIVE DATE FOR FUMIGATION OF FOREIGN COTTON.

MARCH 3, 1916.

There being adequate facilities at the ports of Boston and San Francisco for the disinfection of imported cotton, it is hereby ordered that the requirement of disinfection made by regulation 7 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States, revised January 25, 1916, effective February 1, 1916, which was postponed until further notice by Plant Quarantine Decision No. 9, shall become effective on March 10, 1916.

All foreign cotton not unloaded on the docks prior to midnight of March 9, 1916, shall be disinfected under the provisions of said regulation 7.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NEWS ITEM ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF INFORMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN RELATION TO THE FOREGOING ORDER FIXING THE EFFECTIVE DATE FOR FUMIGATION OF FOREIGN COTTON.

The necessary arrangements for the disinfection of imported cotton have now been completed at Boston and San Francisco, and on and after March 10 all imported cotton must be disinfected before being sent to its destination. This will apply to all foreign cotton that is not unloaded on the docks by midnight March 9.

Disinfection of imported cotton is one of the requirements made by regulation 7 of the Rules and Regulations governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States, which became effective February 1. Because of unavoidable delays in the completion of the necessary plants, however, the enforcement of this requirement was postponed.

The primary purpose of the regulations is to protect American cotton growers from the pink bollworm, one of the worst cotton pests in Egypt. The damage done by this insect is shown by the following extract from a circular which was issued in Alexandria, Egypt, by a company engaged in handling Egyptian cotton:

The 1915 cotton crop has, like its predecessors, paid a heavy tribute to the pink bollworm attacks. As was to have been foreseen from the great numbers of bolls affected since the month of August, the damage suffered by the cultivators all over Lower Egypt has been very heavy. Taking the average of the cases that have come under our observation we estimate the general damage at 30 to 35 per cent. This insect has not spread over Upper Egypt to any great extent so far, although the common boll worm has several times in the past caused great damage in the Upper Egypt cotton plantations.

We do not think it an exaggeration to say that, through the presence of the pink bollworm, Lower Egypt cotton farming is passing through a most difficult period which has become more acute each year and may develop into a serious crisis. We are very far from the happy years when a yield of 7 cantars per acre was not difficult to obtain on good land; nowadays 4 cantars are considered a good outturn by the cultivators even of the good districts of Menoufieh.

For about a year now the Federal Horticultural Board has required all rooms in which foreign cottons are stored to be screened, all waste containing seed to be burned, and has insisted upon other similar precautions. The new requirement of fumigation is regarded as one of the most important of these means of protecting the cotton industry. Investigation has shown that there are a few seeds in all imported cotton and any of these seeds may contain the pest. Its establishment in this country is regarded as a menace that must be guarded against in every possible way.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH WASTE FROM FOREIGN COTTON MAY BE WORKED OVER OR RECLAIMED.

March 4, 1916.

Dear Sirs: Under date of October 15, 1915, in circular letter HB 17–15, the following instructions were given regarding the burning of picker waste:

The picker waste should be collected as it accumulates or at the end of each day with absolute thoroughness so as to leave no scattered waste, and should be burned during the day or at the close of each day's run. The recommended plan is to have the waste conducted as it accumulates through an iron chute directly to the furnace. If this is not possible the waste should be placed in paper or cloth sacks or baskets with covers and delivered to the furnace for immediate burning. No waste should be accumulated and left in the furnace room for more than one day, and until it is burned is to be kept in tight bags or covered containers. If there is any likelihood of several hours' delay in burning in the furnace room, it is advised that the waste be kept in the picker room until it can be burned as soon as it is delivered to the furnace. If picker waste goes into a pit or receiving room the same precautions should be used in the prompt removal from such receiving chamber and burning.

In order to avoid unnecessary loss to users of foreign cotton by the burning of waste from such cotton, such destruction by burning may hereafter be limited to the waste from the following machines: Bale breaker, Crighton opener, opening picker, intermediate and finishing pickers, willow and duster machines, Burr picker, and all other machines used prior to the carding process. In other words, card and thread wastes, or other wastes made during or subsequent to the carding process, is considered as semimanufactured cotton, and need not be recleaned or destroyed.

To still further eliminate unnecessary loss, provision is now made for the reworking of the waste from operations prior to the carding machine to reclaim good and salable stock. Licensees will hereafter be permitted to rework and clean such waste under the following conditions: Such reworking and cleaning must be done at the close of each day under the same conditions as apply to the cleaning of imported cotton, and by methods which will completely remove all seed. The residual waste, containing the seed, must be promptly burned under the conditions outlined in the circular letter of October 15, 1915, quoted above.

Before any mill will be authorized to reclaim cotton waste it must advise the board in detail the process it desires to follow in such reclaiming, designating the apparatus to be employed, and must submit samples of the reclaimed waste and of the residual waste.

Reclaimed waste shall not be distributed, forwarded, shipped, or sold to any person, firm, or corporation not holding an unrevoked license as provided in

regulation 10 of the cotton regulations, and all such sales must be reported to the board on the inclosed form—"Licensee's Notice of Shipment of Reclaimed Waste from Imported Cotton," a supply of which will be furnished upon request. Pending its use or sale, reclaimed waste must be stored in a screened room or warehouse.

A licensee who has received reclaimed waste from imported cotton will be required to use such waste under the same conditions applying to the use of imported lint cotton.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LICENSEE'S NOTICE OF SHIPMENT OF RECLAIMED WASTE FROM IMPORTED COTTON.

_____, 191__.

The FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD, *Washington, D. C.*

SIRS: The cotton waste indicated below, reclaimed from imported cotton, will be shipped to _____, licensee
(Name and address.)
under the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States:

Number of bales or other containers and total weight.	Distinguishing marks on bales or containers.	Date of shipment.

Respectfully,

_____
(Name of licensee.)

_____
(Address.)

REVISED METHOD OF SUBMITTING NOTICES OF ARRIVAL AND SHIPMENT OF IMPORTED COTTON.

MARCH 8, 1916.

DEAR SIRS: In order that importers and brokers may be relieved from a large part of the labor incident to the furnishing of notices of arrival and shipment of imported cotton, the following plan has been approved and will be put into operation on March 10:

Notice of Arrival.—In submitting the notices of arrival required by regulation 6 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States the permittee will list all the cotton which is expected on the vessel in question as shown by the bill of lading, regardless of whether or not the cotton so listed actually arrives on the boat on which it is expected. This makes it unnecessary to report the cotton as listed on the ship's manifest, or to

determine by actual inspection whether all the cotton reported on the bill of lading has been shipped.

In the case of short shipments the permittee must continue to submit the notices of subsequent arrival of the cotton listed on the original bill of lading, and must indicate the number of the customs house permit covering the original entry, and must also indicate the name of the fumigating plant to which the cotton will be sent for disinfection.

Notice of Shipment.—In submitting notices of shipment of imported cotton required in regulation 8 the permittee must, in the case of each licensee, report the shipment of all the cotton included in the original notice of arrival based on the bill of lading, regardless of whether or not such cotton has actually arrived.

In the case of short-shipped cotton no further notices of distribution of such cotton to licensees will be required, but no cotton will be released from bond or be allowed to be removed from the fumigating plant until a bill of lading covering its shipment has been submitted to the inspector in charge at the plant, and has been compared by him with the original notice of shipment to such licensee, and approved. In case the cotton is to be stored after disinfection, the teamster's slip must be submitted in lieu of the bill of lading.

In order that all unnecessary correspondence may be avoided, you are respectfully urged to familiarize yourselves with the above instructions.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

NOTICE OF RECEIPT OF IMPORTED COTTON REQUIRED FROM LICENSEE.

MARCH 15, 1916.

DEAR SIRS: In order to complete the record of the movement of imported cotton or cotton waste, licensees will be required to furnish receipts covering all imported cotton received by them on and after March 15, 1916, on the form entitled "Licensee's Notice of Receipt of Imported Cotton," a supply of which has been sent to you under separate cover.

Under the heading "Bale Numbers and Marks," individual bale numbers are not desired. For our needs the first and last numbers of a lot are sufficient. Where 16 bales are received, for instance, out of a lot numbered from 1 to 50, the entry under the heading "Number of Bales of Each Mark" should be "16," and the entry under the heading "Bale Numbers and Marks" should be "out of 1/50." The marks of each lot must be given.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LICENSEE'S NOTICE OF RECEIPT OF IMPORTED COTTON.

_____, 191__.

The FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD, *Washington, D. C.*

SIRS: The cotton described below, purchased from _____ _____ on _____, 191__, has been received by the undersigned at _____

Number of bales of each mark.	Bale numbers and marks. (Range numbers only required.)	Date of receipt.
Total		

Respectfully,

(Name of licensee.)

(Address.)

License No. _____.
(Furnish separate notice for cotton received from each importer or dealer.)

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON CORN DISEASES.

MARCH 15, 1916.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that injurious corn diseases new to the United States occur in southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands. It therefore becomes the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to consider the advisability of prohibiting the importation of all Indian corn or maize (Zea), and all species of Teosinte (Euchlaena), Job's tears (Coix), Polytoca and Sclerachne, which are also subject to attack by these diseases, from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of certain injurious corn diseases, including the downy mildews of maize, *Peronospora* (*Sclerospora*) *maydis* Raciborski, and *Sclerospora sacchari* Miyake, and probably others; also the Physoderma diseases of maize, *Physoderma zeae-maydis* Shaw, and *Physoderma maydis* Miyake.

In accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock on April 4, 1916, in room 410, Bieber Building, in order that any person interested in the subject of this proposed quarantine may be heard, either in person or by attorney.

Recent investigations in British India, Java, Formosa, and the Philippine Islands have developed the fact that maize in these countries is subject to very destructive attacks of at least two and possibly three species of downy mildews, *Peronospora maydis* and *Sclerospora sacchari* with perhaps another species.

The *Peronospora maydis* is, so far as known, limited to maize. It attacks the young plants causing great damage in some parts of Java. The *Sclerospora sacchari*, first described from Formosa but known to occur also in the Fiji Islands and Queensland, is also a very destructive parasite which in favorable seasons completely prevents corn from developing any fruit in Formosa. Unlike the Java corn disease the Queensland leaf stripe disease attacks also sugar cane upon which it is a destructive parasite. A corn downy mildew different from the one in Java is known to occur in British India where it causes serious damage. In the Philippines a downy mildew attacks corn very destructively, causing in some cases total loss of the crop. All of these downy mildews are

favored by warm, moist weather such as is considered to be ideal corn-growing weather in the Mississippi Valley. It is probable that if they succeeded in entering the United States and got into the Mississippi Valley they would be able to cause immense damage.

Besides the corn downy mildews another group of corn parasites has been found in the Orient, namely, *Physoderma maydis* Miyake, from South Japan, and *Physoderma zeae-maydis* Shaw, from India. The Japanese species is said to entirely prevent fruiting of maize in case the plants are attacked when very young. Less is known about the Indian species, and in fact it is not sure that the Indian species is distinct from the Japanese, but it is clear from the evidence presented by Japanese mycologists that we have to do here with a serious corn disease which might under favorable conditions be able to do great damage in the United States.

In view of the enormous value of the American corn crop it is considered advisable to quarantine against all Asiatic, Malayan, and Polynesian countries from which these corn diseases might possibly reach the United States.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, March 16, 1916.

Postmasters are informed that Bieber, Cal., should be stricken from the list of places in California, heretofore published in the Postal Guide, to which plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection in the State of California may be sent for inspection, under the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, as no inspector is stationed at Bieber.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

IN LIEU OF QUARANTINE, EASTERN NURSERYMEN ASKED NOT TO SHIP WHITE PINE, GOOSEBERRY, OR CURRANT STOCK INTO THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN AND WESTERN WHITE PINE FOREST AREAS.

MARCH 22, 1916.

DEAR SIR: All eastern nurserymen are requested not to ship white pines, currants, or gooseberries west of the following tier of States: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The object of this request is, first, to safeguard the enormously valuable western white pine forests from the white-pine blister rust, now known to have foothold in six Eastern States and perhaps also in the Ohio Valley; and, second, to avoid the necessity of a burdensome quarantine.

The white-pine blister rust is a very destructive disease of all white pines, but occurs also in a different form, as a leaf disease, on currants and gooseberries, and may therefore be carried to new regions by any of these plants. Like citrus canker and chestnut blight, the white-pine blister rust was brought to this country on imported nursery stock before the passage of the Federal plant-quarantine act. Ninety per cent of the infections now in North America came from a single German nursery. An attempt is being made to control the disease in the Eastern States. If this disease should spread to the Rocky Mountains and beyond, the western forests of white pines, which are now among our most valuable trees, will be endangered. At a very conservative estimate, the Government and private holdings in these forests represent a valuation of $240,000,000.

Compliance with this request on the part of nurserymen may make it unnecessary for the Department of Agriculture to declare a quarantine covering the known infested States prohibiting the further interstate movement of white pines, currants, and gooseberries. With the cooperation of the nurserymen, as proposed, very little, if any, hardship will be experienced, and the protection which a quarantine would give will be secured without restriction on the general nursery trade in the eastern half of the United States.

The States within the range of the western white pines will be warned of the danger from eastern nursery stock, of white pines, currants, and gooseberries, and the inspectors of all of the Western States will be asked to notify this board of the shipment into their several States of any of the stock referred to from points east of the western line of the States enumerated. If as a result of this request no such shipments are made, further action may be unnecessary. If, however, nurserymen should ignore this request, it is practically certain that a quarantine will have to be established at an early date prohibiting the interstate movement of these plants from the infested States.

You are respecfully requested to sign the inclosed franked card, which requires no postage, and mail it to me.

Yours very truly,

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman of Board.

REPLY CARD ACCOMPANYING FOREGOING LETTER.

_____, 1916.

Sir: Receipt is acknowledged of your circular letter of March 22, 1916. In consideration of similar agreements by other eastern nurserymen and your withholding for the present the establishment of a domestic quarantine on account of the white-pine blister rust, I hereby promise and agree not to ship or cause to be shipped any white pines, currants, or gooseberries west of the line indicated therein.

Respectfully,

(Name) _____.

(Address) _____.

LETTER NOTIFYING WESTERN INSPECTORS OF THE COOPERATIVE PLAN SUBMITTED TO NURSERYMEN TO PROTECT WESTERN PINES FROM THE BLISTER RUST AND ASKING SUCH INSPECTORS FOR THEIR COOPERATION.

March 28, 1916.

Dear Sir: I am sending you herewith a copy of a circular letter which has been recently sent to all eastern nurserymen. Your particular relation to this circular letter is indicated in next to the last paragraph. The board will be very glad to have you report any instance coming to your knowledge of the sending of eastern nursery stock of white pines, currants, or gooseberries into your State. Furthermore, all such shipments should be inspected and returned to the original shipper or destroyed. Such action, if possible, must be taken under State authority.

The reason for taking the action indicated in the circular letter, instead of quarantining the known infested territory, is that while the disease is now definitely determined only in six States it is known that presumably diseased stock has been widely distributed throughout a considerable section of the country east of the Mississippi. To quarantine, therefore, the six States

now known to be infested might leave a large possibility for distribution of the disease from other States. If no shipments, however, are made to the great white-pine regions of the Rocky Mountains and westward from the States east of and including the tier of States enumerated in the circular letter, a much greater degree of protection can be secured. In the meantime, an effort will be made during the following season to fully determine the actual present distribution of the disease in this country. When such distribution has been determined, it may be possible to control the further distribution of the disease by means of a Federal quarantine.

Yours very truly,

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman of Board.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE DISINFECTION OF IMPORTED COTTON.

March 22, 1916.

Regulation 7 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States conditions the entry of such cotton upon disinfection under the supervision of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture. The following directions shall govern such disinfection:

METHOD OF DISINFECTION.

Unmanufactured cotton and cotton waste must be disinfected in a suitable fumigation chamber by fumigation with hydrocyanic-acid gas generated by combining cyanide with diluted sulphuric acid.

CHEMICALS REQUIRED FOR FUMIGATION WITH HYDROCYANIC-ACID GAS.

Cyanide.—The only cyanide available for fumigation purposes at the present time is sodium cyanide, and this grade must be guaranteed to contain not less than 51 per cent cyanogen. In case potassium cyanide should become available at a later date specific directions for its use will be furnished.

Sulphuric acid.—Commercial sulphuric acid, 66° Baumé, which is approximately 93 per cent pure, must be employed.

HOW TO PREPARE A CONCENTRATED SOLUTION OF SODIUM CYANIDE.

To expedite the generation of the gas the cyanide should be brought to a concentrated solution prepared by dissolving sodium cyanide in water at the rate of 200 pounds of the cyanide to 50 gallons of water. (This will increase the volume of the liquid approximately 25 per cent.) Each 15 fluid ounces of this solution contains 6 ounces avoirdupois of sodium cyanide, or 22.5 fluid ounces of this solution equals 9 ounces of sodium cyanide.

FORMULAS TO BE EMPLOYED.

Cotton.—All cotton other than cotton waste must be fumigated at the rate of 6 ounces avoirdupois sodium cyanide per 100 cubic feet of chamber space. The formula to be employed is as follows: For each 100 cubic feet of space use 15 fluid ounces of the sodium cyanide solution prepared as indicated above, 6 fluid ounces of sulphuric acid, and 6 fluid ounces of water.

Cotton waste.—All grades of cotton waste not included in the proviso of regulation 7 of the rules and regulations governing the entry of cotton into

the United States must be fumigated at the rate of 9 ounces avoirdupois sodium cyanide per 100 cubic feet of chamber space. The formula to be employed is as follows: For each 100 cubic feet of space use 22.5 fluid ounces sodium cyanide solution prepared as indicated above, 9 fluid ounces sulphuric acid and 9 fluid ounces water.

FUMIGATION PLANT.

Fumigation chamber.—The fumigation chamber must be so constructed that it will support a 25-inch vacuum for not less than 15 minutes. Each fumigation chamber must be provided with two vacuum gauges, one of which must be a self-recording gauge.

Generator.—The generator must be acid proof and provided with the necessary inlets for the introduction of the chemicals. A suitable pipe for the conduction of the gas must extend from the generator to the fumigation chamber. The necessary cut-off valves must be provided, as well as such safety devices as may seem necessary. It is advisable to attach a combination vacuum and pressure gauge to the generator.

LENGTH OF EXPOSURE.

All cotton and various grades of waste must be exposed to the gas for 1 hour and 45 minutes, including the period of generation of the gas.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

The material to be fumigated must be placed in the fumigation chamber, the doors closed and clamped and the air exhausted until the gauge registers 25 inches. At this stage the gas should be generated by introducing into the generator the chemicals previously described, in the following order: Water, acid, and cyanide in solution. The valve separating the generator and fumigation chamber must be opened either before, or as soon as, the cyanide solution begins to flow into the generator. The cyanide solution should be run in at such a rate that it will require from 8 to 10 minutes for all of the solution to be introduced. At the expiration of 15 minutes air must be permitted to pass through the generator for 5 minutes, to wash out all of the gas in the generator, and then the valve separating the fumigation chamber and the generator should be closed. At this stage the air valve on the fumigation chamber should be opened and the air allowed to rush in until the gauge on the fumigation chamber falls to 5 inches; the bales must be held in the presence of the gas and air for 1 hour and 25 minutes additional, completing the required exposure of 1 hour and 45 minutes.

At the completion of the exposure, to remove the mixture of gas and air from the cotton, the fumigation chamber should be pumped to a vacuum of 25 inches, and on reaching this vacuum the valves of the chamber should be opened, and, as the air enters, the pump should be kept running a sufficient length of time to remove an amount of air twice the volume of the chamber. The pump is then to be temporarily stopped until the doors of the chamber are opened and again started and kept running while the fumigated bales are being removed.

PRECAUTIONS.

In addition to providing the plant with all necessary precautions in the form of blowoff valves, etc., it is desirable as a precaution to keep on hand for immediate use certain antidotes. If the gas is inhaled to a dangerous amount

as a result of some accident, stimulants should be administered, such as allowing the patient to breathe the fumes from a dilute ammonia water or applying ice water to the head. If by accident the cyanide should be taken internally the following should be administered immediately: Freshly prepared mixtures of calcined magnesia in excess with ferrous sulphates. (These ingredients should be mixed just prior to taking.)

A number of respirators should be on hand to be used in case the odor of the gas becomes objectionable in the structure covering the fumigation plant. Before putting on the respirator the sponge should be moistened with a 1 per cent solution of sodium hydroxid. All of these reagents should be kept in stock and easily accessible.

E. R. SASSCER,
Chief Inspector.

Approved:
C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

SHIPMENT OF COTTON TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES VIA THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 29, 1916.

DEAR SIRS: Regulation 2 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States provides that permits will be required for cotton entering the United States for immediate transportation in bond to foreign countries, and that the route over which such cotton will be allowed to move will be designated in the permit.

A separate permit will be required for each entry or shipment of cotton for immediate transportation in bond to foreign countries. This is necessitated by the requirement that the route over which such cotton will be allowed to move must be designated in the permit. In connection with such entries in bond, the notice of arrival called for under regulation 6 must be given, with a note to the effect that the cotton is to go forward to the foreign country, and the notice of shipment provided in regulation 8 must be also given.

Imported cotton may be shipped to foreign countries via the United States under two other conditions, viz:

1. Cotton which has entered the United States and has been fumigated in compliance with the regulations may be shipped to any foreign country under the same conditions as cover the shipment of such cotton to ultimate consignees in the United States, except that the ultimate consignee in the foreign country need not be a licensed person, but the notice of shipment called for in regulation 8 must be given.

2. Cotton which has been entered in bond for subsequent disinfection under an ordinary permit, and which the permittee resells for immediate shipment to some foreign consignee prior to disinfection, may be shipped to such consignee without fumigation, on the condition that the permittee first make application for a special permit for such shipment, indicating the route over which it is intended to ship such cotton, and this routing, if approved, will be designated in the special permit. A separate permit must be taken out for each shipment of this character. The release of the bond covering such cotton will be made on the receipt from the shipper in this country of a copy of the bill of lading covering the shipment of such cotton to the foreign consignee. In addition, the shipper must agree to furnish a receipt from the foreign consignee acknowledging the delivery of the cotton.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

NEWS NOTICE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CALLING ATTENTION TO THE CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF POTATOES FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES AND FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CANADA IN RELATION TO THE ORDER REGULATING THE ENTRY OF POTATOES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES INTO THE UNITED STATES.

The Secretary of Agriculture has authorized the granting of permits to import potatoes from Canada, subject to the new regulations, which became effective January 1, and the Canadian Government has officially accepted the conditions and issued an order that potatoes offered for export to the United States must be free from injurious diseases and insect pests.

With this understanding the Canadian potatoes will be exempted from the requirement of inspection and certification before shipment, which still applies to European potatoes.

The potatoes from Canada will, however, be inspected on arrival in the United States, and entry will be refused to any shipment of potatoes badly infested with disease, even though the disease is one which may already occur in the United States, such as common scab, dry rot, powdery scab, Fusarium wilt, and black leg. A negligible percentage of these common diseases will not bar admission, as it is recognized that the shipment of potatoes absolutely free from some of them is not commercially practicable.

Under this arrangement those desiring to import potatoes from Canada must apply to the Federal Horticultural Board, at Washington, for a permit, stating in the application the name and address of the exporter, the locality where grown, the port of departure (or port of consular invoice), the proposed port of entry, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Potatoes will be inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture on arrival, and should it prove that Canadian shippers are not complying with the regulation of the Dominion Government, that "Potatoes offered for export to the United States must be free from injurious diseases and insect pests," the permit of the offending shipper may be revoked.

In view of the order issued by the Canadian Government and since we reserve the right to refuse entry to any shipment of potatoes badly infested with disease, it is regarded as only fair that American potatoes offered for export to Canada, the entry of which is unrestricted except from the State of California, should be equally free from disease, and American shippers are urged to see to it therefore that only clean potatoes are offered for export.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Quarantine No. 6, with regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex., except in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of two injurious scale insects, to wit, the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink boll worm.

Quarantine No. 13, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii of any fruit or vegetable upon which the Mediterranean fruit fly or the melon fly breeds, or which, from proximity of growth or the requirements of packing and shipping, may carry infestation, including:

Alligator pears, bananas, carambolas, Chinese ink berries, Chinese oranges, Chinese plums, coffee berries, cucumbers, damson plums, eugenias, figs, grapes, grapefruit, green peppers, guavas, kamani nuts, kumquats, limes, loquats, mangoes, mock oranges, mountain apples, melons, natal or kafir plums, oranges, papayas, peaches, persimmons, pineapples, prickly pears, rose apples, star apples, string beans, squashes, and tomatoes, except that bananas and pineapples may be moved from the Territory of Hawaii in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary.

Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane known to occur in these Territories.

Quarantine No. 22, with regulations: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the plants and plant products listed therein until such plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and pronounced free from the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

Quarantine No. 23, as revised, with regulations: Prohibits the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States except in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all five-leafed pines, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Quarantine No. 8, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua, Lower California, and Tamaulipas, Mexico, of

cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cotton seed hulls, on account of the pink boll worm.

Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil.

Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane occurring in such countries. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus" as used in this quarantine includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by quarantine on account of the European pine shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*).

Quarantine No. 21: Prohibits the importation from Java and India, and Oceania, except Australia and New Zealand, of all Indian corn on account of a serious disease of Indian corn known as *Sclerospora maydis*.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

In addition to nursery stock the entry of which was brought under regulation with the passage of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, orders have been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture regulating the entry of potatoes, avocados, and cotton, under the authority contained in section 5 of this act.

The order of December 22, 1913, covering admission of foreign potatoes under restriction, prohibits the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests.

The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York, and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado, and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age, is prohibited.

The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order on account of injurious insects, including the pink boll worm. These regulations provide for the unrestricted entry of cotton grown in and imported from the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, and Lower California, Mexico.

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